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SHAPE SHAPES UP A 700,000-MAN ARMY

W. Europe heads for rocks under U.S. millitary whip

By Tabitha Petran

OUTSIDE Paris Gen. Eisenhower formally opened headquarters for the multi-national Atlantic Pact army ("SHAPE"), with special dinners for the troops "based on favorite national dishes" (the Americans had roast beef, the British sausage rolls). Herve Alphand, wartime Vichy Embassy official in Washington, now French delegate to the Atlantic Council of Deputies, said 17 air bases in France and five in the French Zone of Germany would be ready by year's end at a cost of $1,000,000,000.

In Paris, Italy, France, West Germany, Belgium and Luxemburg agreed to pool all their military resources under a Supreme Defense Commissioner. First step was creation of a 20-division, 700,000-man army—including a West German contingent on a full equality basis—by the end of 1953.

WANTED — SUPREME BEING: U. S. officials in Bonn said the Western Allies would have a 500,000-man army in West Germany by the end of the year—far outstripping Soviet strength in East Germany which, said the N.Y. **Herald Tribune**, has not grown in the past ten months. The German press was full of complaints about U.S. requisitioning of land and property for training maneuvers; cases of peasants firing at troops who took their land were reported.

U.S. News indicated anxiety lest too many SHAPE cooks spoil Eisenhower's broth, quoting "SHAPE humorists" to the effect that "Europe needs a Supreme Being, not a Supreme Commander." But a difficulty harder to overcome than the babel of bosses was the people—more than 10,000,000 of whom in France and Italy alone voted Left in recent elections.

WANTED — A GOVERNMENT: Five weeks after elections France was still without a government. Six Right or Center leaders failed to form cabinets. Parties which could unite on rigged election laws depriving of rightful representation the Communist-voting fourth of the population could not agree on a program. Galloping inflation spurred by rearmament, workers' demands for more wages, and the question of state aid for Catholic schools remained acute and dividing questions.

In Italy "a mounting tide of criticism" (N.Y. **Times**) in his own party forced Premier de Gasperi and his cabinet to resign. De Gasperi's Christian Democrats were torn by strife as to how Italy's worsening economic situation could be dealt with (its unemployment is now about 4,000,000). Washington promised to consider revising the peace treaty to permit Italy unlimited rearmament—but this could only intensify the crisis. The Left, which won about 40% of the recent local elections vote, demanded new elections; but de Gasperi managed to form a new cabinet as unlikely to solve Italy's basic problems as the old.

DOESN'T ADD UP: The economy of Britain, keystone of Washington's anti-Soviet alliance, was rapidly approaching the rocks which ex-Labor Minister Aneurin Bevan saw ahead when he resigned in April, calling the new rearmament program "already dead." At that time the government said Britain's income and outgo in foreign trade would break even this year. Instead, by the end of the first half of 1951:

- The gap between exports and imports had reached $1,540,000,000—2½ times the trade deficit for the first half of 1950, and almost double that for all of 1950. The June gap of $420,000,000 exceeded any month in British history.
- Inflation had already exceeded the assumptions of the budget presented in April, when the Exchequer estimated it would have to pay out $1,960,000,000 on account of higher prices to buy abroad the same amount of goods as last year (not figuring the physical increase in imports necessary for rearmament). Last week a government spokesman raised this estimate to $2,660,000,000. To pay for these imports, a greater export increase than was planned in April is now needed. But in 1951's first five months exports had risen only 4% over the 1950 average, while imports rose 9%; average import prices rose 42% while export prices rose only 18%; and already exports were nosediving (machinery 16%, iron and steel 14%, autos 20% in the month of June).
- Cost of living had risen 7%—and trade unions were breaking down the wage freeze, with railroad, mining, textile, engineering and other workers demanding raises, pointing to the government's figures which show increases of 14% in profits, only 5½% in wages, in 1950.
- Coal and other raw material shortages were causing shutdowns. The **Wall St. Journal** reported:

> Factories have been having their power shut off for two or three hours at a time by the nationalized electricity industry. . . . Traffic lights have been put out of order, kitchen ovens have grown cold, and on one day London repairmen received as many as 60 calls in an hour to release passengers trapped in stalled elevators.

Britain will have to pay out dollars for over 2,000,000 tons of U.S. coal it expects to buy next winter. In June Britain promised it would come through on time with the first payment (due in December) on the $6,000,000,000 U.S.-Canadian loan, made in 1946. Now it unofficially admits it probably won't.

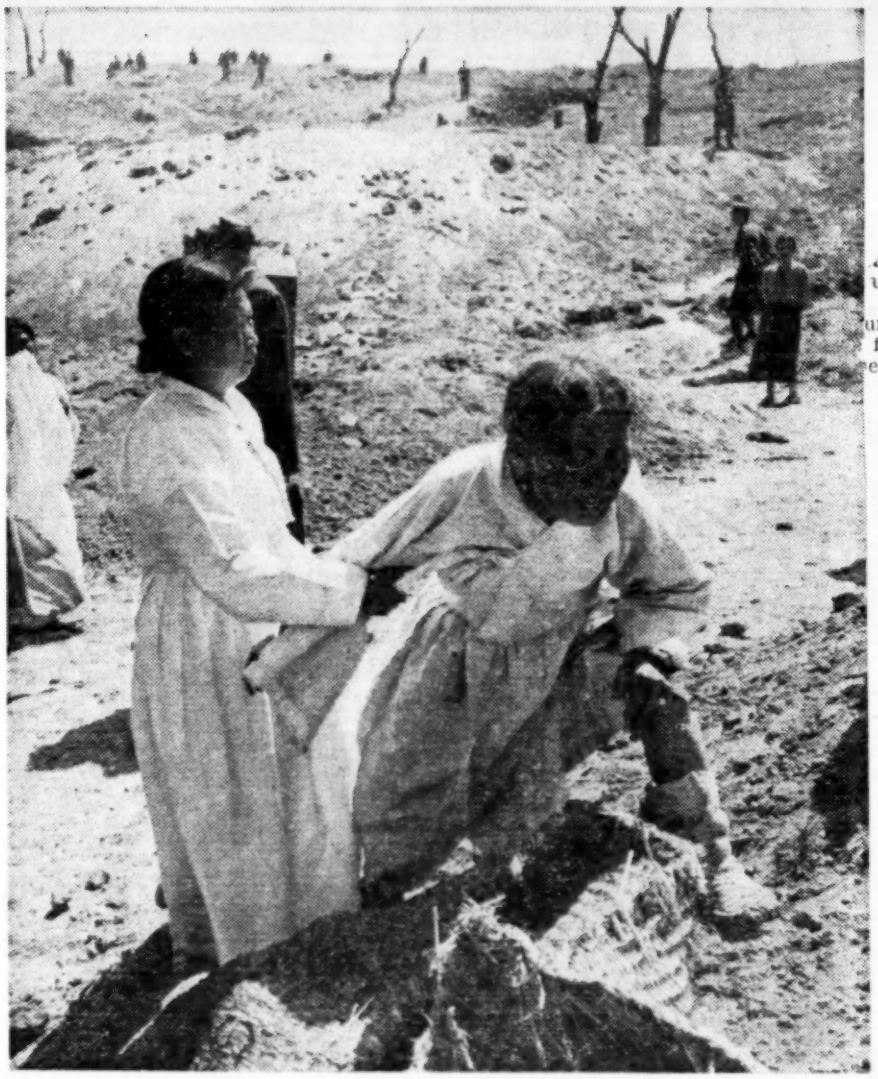
CRIES FROM THE BACK ROOM: Resolutions for the annual Labour Party conference in October, pouring into party headquarters from trade unions and constituent Labour Parties, showed the outlines of a rank-and-file program for real socialism and peace taking shape. Of 37 submitted resolutions on rearmament, only one supported the government program and that was critical of the way the burden is being distributed. Two called for support of Bevan's **One Way Only** program (GUARDIAN, July 25). Of 37 resolutions on foreign policy, most were critical—opposing German and Japanese rearmament, calling for less Washington influence, admission of China to UN, ending the embargo on China. Some called for withdrawal of British troops from Korea, withdrawal from the Atlantic and Brussels pacts. On wages, prices and profits, 134 resolutions were offered, compared with 44 last year. Commented the N.Y. **Times:**

> Here, too, the resolutions reflect the influence of Mr. Bevan and his supporters, demanding a larger dose of socialism as the cure for higher prices. . . . The agenda . . . showed either that the Bevanites had been both active and successful in gaining converts or that there was a genuine and spontaneous support for their view that was far more wide-spread than even the Government leaders suspected.

Although **One Way Only** is far from a blueprint for socialism and peace, the British press—uniformly derisive of it except for the **New Statesman & Nation, Reynolds News** (Co-Operative organ) and the **Daily Worker**—could not conceal its importance as reflecting strong leftward pressure from below.

PROFITS & UNDERBELLIES: In face of the crises rocking its allies, Washington produced a "master plan" framed by ECA to speed West European productivity. Its key features, according to the N.Y. **Times**, would be direct association of U.S. officials with private firms and businessmen in ECA countries and "adoption" of European factories by U.S. factories.

The plan showed West Europe as still a happy hunting ground for U.S. profiteers; but the Pentagon seemed to be shifting its interest from Britain, France and Italy. The Washington correspondent of Britain's **Manchester Guardian** reported that the U.S. deal with Franco was consummated because the Pentagon deems its French and British bases insecure. The accent was passing to what the Pentagon calls the U.S.S.R.'s "soft underbelly," with maps showing U.S. naval and air power striking the "Soviet solar plexus" from Spain through the Mediterranean, Greece and Turkey.



"Here were my dear ones killed . . .

and buried by the foreigners," this bereaved woman told Danish correspondent Ida Bachmann as they stood by one of the mass graves in Sinchon, North Korea. The GUARDIAN believes it is performing a service to America in publishing serially (second instalment on p. 3) the sober, factual account of North Korean devastation by Miss Bachmann, an observer of the highest integrity who knows and loves America well. What she saw and heard in Korea calls for every American to stop and reckon the price of "Operation Killers"—not only to the recipients of U.S. napalm (see its effects on a once-happy, verdant land above) but to "Christian" America itself.

MAYBE HARRY'S WILD ABOUT FRANCO, BUT—
These pickets outside the Spanish Consulate in N.Y. are not

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THE MAIL BAG

Arouse the people

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

One cannot read the events happening daily without realizing that, exactly as in the Germany of Hitler, madmen are in control of our nation who are bent on destroying civilization with an atomic war and on crushing American liberties with fascism and a police-state. They have given a preview of their plans with the Horror of Korea; again, as Hitler did, but on a less atrocious scale, in Czechoslovakia.

There is only one force that can stop this catastrophe, and that is the people's will for peace. For once aroused, the people are invincible. But millions need to be organized and armed with the truth. We have this truth in the GUARDIAN, and that is where we readers, the plain people, come in.

I call on all readers to immediately double the circulation of the GUARDIAN by obtaining at least one new reader. For my part, here are four more subs from new readers. The bundle of five copies was a great help. **Jefferson Patrick**

Cicero on Cicero

CHICAGO, ILL.

The notorious town of Cicero was named after a brilliant Roman philosopher who once said: "We have been born to associate with our fellowmen, and to join in community with the human race."

He surely must be turning over in his grave after the disgraceful "Clark affair." **Mandel Terman**

It was NOT advocacy

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Erma Dutton in a letter concerning Rep. Werdel's expose (July 18) mentions that the Communist "11" were "presumably convicted for advocating a plan to overthrow the government by force. . . ." T'ain't so. She left out the words "conspiring to" advocate and it makes one helluva difference.

As Justice Black said—with such admirable clarity—"These petitioners were not charged with an attempt to overthrow the government. They were not even charged with saying anything or writing anything designed to overthrow the government. The charge was that they agreed to assemble and to talk and publish certain ideas at a later date. . . ."

The papers have taken to accusing the Communists of "advocating the overthrow" and this is what the government intended to convey by its confusing, weasel-worded indictment because it could not prove advocacy. "Conspiracy to advocate" does not mean "to advocate" and, as progressive and liberals, this is a distinction we have to drive home because it is upon this original "dangerous thoughts" indictment that the legal part of the move to destroy all opposition to our government's dangerous actions is based. **David Elkins**

Werdel's charge

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Following is a letter I received from Rep. Thomas H. Werdel (D-Calif.):

"Nationwide interest has been expressed in the contents of this speech [The Growing Prussian Staff, delivered in the House of Representatives April 3; see GUARDIAN, Apr. 25] and consequently I have been deluged with requests for copies of my remarks. In view of this widespread interest in the subject, I have had the speech reprinted but only in a very limited quantity due to the cost involved.

"Your support of the action I took to fully acquaint the people with the plans of the military establishment is indeed gratifying."

Reader

Let's try them out!

SCOBEY, MONT.

Here is $10 to help carry on. I wish you luck but it looks to me like people just do not want the truth. **Ole A. Shipstead**

Jobs without hate

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Your coverage of the Chicago anti-Negro riots and discrimination against Dr. Percy Julian was very fine. What young America needs is jobs without hate campaigns against Negroes, Jews and Catholics by the Nazi-minded would-be dictators. **Solomon Harper**

From Rosalee McGee

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The following letter was received by the Prisoners Relief Committee from Mrs. Rosalee McGee, widow of Willie McGee:

"I am sure you have been wondering why I haven't answered your letter, but I have been almost crazy, waiting on my sick mother and trying to work a little in the field to keep us living. I have been sick myself, but today I feel much better. The kids are fine. I try my best not to worry, but I look at them and think about McGee and I can't help but cry.

"Some people nearby keep telling me: 'We told you they were going to kill Willie. You see, it didn't do any good.'

"But, Alice, I know it did good. We lost a life, but we didn't lose the fight. I am having a hard time, but I know God will take care. I don't care what they say about me. I must stand up for the right, and I am not afraid to speak out because that is what McGee wanted me to do, and I would die before I let him down.

"Give my regards to all. Thanks again for the money and clothes."

Rosalee

The Prisoners Relief Committee has been sending financial assistance to this courageous widow and her four children. Contributions may be sent to the Prisoners Relief Committee, Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26th St., New York 10.

If you know of any possible housing in New York for this family, please notify the committee.

Alice Gordon
Prisoners Relief Committee

Pitch into stone

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

I wish to announce that I have succeeded in introducing pitch into stone and extracting pitch from wood by same method. Address inquiries to 205 N. 8th St., Phoenix, Ariz. **J. W. Henderson**

The GUARDIAN is looking for ways to get blood from a turnip. Any blueprints? Ed.

Literary Gazette, Moscow
"Hara-Kiri?"
"No. Coca-Cola."

Quality people

RANSOMVILLE, N. C.

The GUARDIAN is widely read. One of my wife's best friends of college days at Syracuse University wrote her a few days ago praising one of my letters in the GUARDIAN. Since you began publishing my letters I find myself well supplied with vital and interesting literature and congenial correspondence. I am astonished at the quantity of left-wing material that circulates in this country—its quality does not surprise me; it's the only quality literature that remains in America. I didn't know we had a contemporary poet, for example, until Hugh Hardyman came my way.

I read practically every word in every issue of the GUARDIAN; it seems to me the best condensation of material vital to Americans that we have. **Vernon Ward**

100% American-made

SCAPPOOSE, ORE.

Despite your persistent crabby attitude toward Generalissimo Franco I never ceased to hope that, sooner or later, a Fair Deal democracy germ would be discovered in some remote recess of his depraved fascist soul, a germ that would convert him to "our" way of life. My dreams came true. This morning's news commentator announces that Franco consented to do his future Communist killings with our American fire-works exclusively—just like Mr. Tito, the Greeks or Chiang Kai-shek. **Vincent Noga**

Missouri in September

MOBERLY, MO.

Missouri postponed its proposed legislation to outlaw in effect all "third party" and independent political action, but the Legislature meets again in September, and more trips may be needed on this. The PP sent delegations to Jefferson City three times to the hearings.

Do not make the mistake of assuming that people overwhelmingly want peace—plenty want to kill Chinese instead of holding cease-fire talks with them. With the press and the pulpit both proclaiming a "holy war," this is to be expected.

(Rev.) David W. Janes

The Trenton story

CHICAGO, ILL.

The coverage on the release of four of the Trenton Six was one of the most moving things I have ever read. **(Mrs.) Katherine Jeans**

"Unspeakable sentence"

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

That most unspeakable and unheard-of sentence for the young parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg, is appalling! Surely it will be revoked. That would indeed be a dark stain on our country if allowed to stand. That Judge Kaufman could render such a decision after, as he said, "praying to God for guidance," is one of those nightmares we struggle to awake from! What manner of man is this that could sentence two young people to death on the evidence of a spy and a stoolpigeon?

This is indeed "a time that tries men's souls." For we were not at war with the Soviet Union when this espionage was supposed to have taken place. We were allies in a great cause: To free the world of fascism! And the Russians were shedding their blood in floods to save us as well as themselves. What madness is abroad in our land?

Even Dorothy Thompson wrote that the verdict of death for the young Rosenbergs was unbelievable! She too wrote that "we were not at war with the Soviet Union and therefore, how could such sentence be meted out to two young people who must have been very idealistic, though perhaps misled."

Barbara A. Nestor

Righter than Truman

E. PEPPERELL, MASS.

Enclosed $2 to help one of the few decent papers in the country. I find it hard to believe that subscribers can read the GUARDIAN without digging down to the best of their ability; but in my own case there's hardly a week passes without some appeal for funds—vets, CRC, and others—so I try to spread what little I have around.

Our only salvation is that all of us would rather be right than be President, and we all know we're a hundred times more right than this President! **Al Amery**

Gale Sondergaard

DALLAS, TEX.

The removal of Gale Sondergaard from the screen for political reasons marks another blow to the entertainment world. I believe Miss Sondergaard to be the most gifted of all the brave fighters for freedom and peace who have suffered at the hands of the fascist inquisitors. Her name will live wherever courage is respected.

Bill Drake

So long, boys

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Just imagine a whole regiment of big bankers and manufacturers, dressed in khaki, breakfasting on beans and bacon, then rushing with sword in hand to storm a cannon or bristled fort belching fire and steel into their smooth, smug faces. No, they will be with you as far as the railway station.

Jared H. Manly

Anti-millionaire activity

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Enclosed find $2 as a minute token of what I think the GUARDIAN is worth. You could add ten more zeros and still not approach the real value that the GUARDIAN has for us in America today. I will keep a weather eye open for any stray millionaires as you recommend. However, if we would all spend a little more time and effort on building the GUARDIAN we could get along without the millionaires, a consummation devoutly to be wished. **Ben Burke**

Let's go home again

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

Please find enclosed $2 for a paper that is so badly needed to get us back into the America we were raised in.

Washington Pension Union
Local No. 56

REPORT TO READERS

Get the news (while it's news) in the National Guardian

ON JULY 4 a reporter for the Madison (Wisc.) **Capital Times** walked about the state capital with a "petition" containing the Preamble to the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. He asked people to sign. Of 112 asked, 111 refused. The usual answers were: "That's commie stuff" or "I'm trying to get loyalty clearance for a government job." An insurance salesman put his John Hancock down. The **Capital Times** featured the story on p. 1.

An alert GUARDIAN reader-reporter sent us the story from Madison and it appeared in our July 11 issue. We don't read every paper in the nation, but we do a thorough selective job and discovered the story nowhere else.

On July 28 President Truman went to Detroit to help the city celebrate its 250th year. In his speech he referred to the "doubters and defeatists . . . who are using the big lie and the smear . . . heedless of the damage they do to the country. . . ." With magnificent obtuseness to the fact that his Justice Dept. agents have been arresting and jailing Americans whose major sin is that they are fellow-travelers of Thomas Jefferson, the President told his audience the story of the Madison episode. His tone and his language expressed shock, disbelief and dismay.

On July 29 the N.Y. **Times**, a newspaper of record, printed a full story of the President's Detroit trip and the text of his speech. On p. 43 there appeared a news story with this heading: MANY FOUND WARY OF JULY 4 PETITION. Following, under a Madison dateline, was an **Associated Press** story which recapitulated the July 4 episode as though it were the first time it had broken into print.

We are happy that our plush daily contemporary saw fit to print the story, even 17 days after the GUARDIAN. We are delighted that the GUARDIAN's own stringer service scored a beat over the **Times** and **AP**.

Readers, keep sending. This is your paper.

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.

From—"Sad, Sad America"

(My country—land that I love)

By Don West

TO breathe your name
Roused hopes in bruised breasts
Of the humble poor in every land
And despots cursed you
With angry hearts!

But now, my country,
You eat a bitter fruit,
And I must eat with you!
You are betrayed by those
Who breathe your name
With honey love-words!

• • •

Oh, America!
Sad, sad this hour
When you rattle the atomic sword
And your bombs blast
Innocent brown babies
Eight thousand miles from these shores!

Sad, sad the day
When men in Asia
Despise my country,
Women in Africa hate my country,
And men and women of all the world
Look with fearful gaze
Toward her Statue of Liberty!

Ah, sad, sad the time
When only the world's tottering
Decaying dictators
Look to America
With hope in their eyes!

This is from a new collection of poems by Don West, soon to be published as "The Road Is Rocky." Pre-publication orders are now being accepted (popular edition $1, clothbound $2.50). Write to Grace Koger, 110 W. Cypress, San Antonio, Tex.

II—INSIDE NORTH KOREA

'The Luftwaffe was a toy compared to U.S. Airforce'

By Ida Bachmann
Special to the GUARDIAN

(Second article in a report by Miss Bachmann, Danish librarian and former OWI official in New York, on her visit to North Korea with an international women's delegation.)

KOLDING, DENMARK

IT was a riddle to me how any human beings could have survived the holocaust that had reduced the city of Sinuiju to a desert of rubble. Yet through the ruins of their homes, with free and easy stride, walked the Korean women with babies tied on their backs.

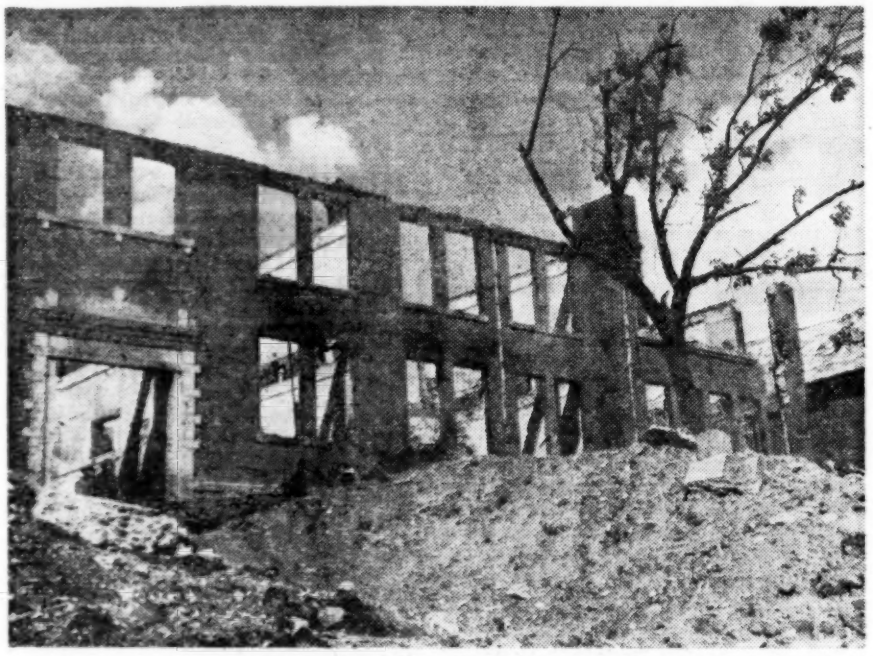
Where could these people live? I asked the nearest Korean who spoke English. "In holes in the ground," she said, and pointed out some dark spots in the gray rubble.

This was the efficient method employed when 100 flying fortresses destroyed Sinuiju last Nov. 8: in between the dropping of incendiary bombs, low-flying planes strafed the streets, killing those who tried to put out the fires. Thus Sinuiju burned to the ground; in that raid, 5,000 killed, 3,155 wounded.

PEOPLE OF THE NIGHT: At dusk we set out in jeeps on the 150-mile trip to Pyongyang, the capital. The flimsy farmhouses and ruined towns along the route all looked deserted. Only the road was alive throughout the night—teeming with ox carts, jeeps, trucks, wandering soldiers. The earth road was so narrow that two cars could scarcely pass without danger of rolling down the steep inclines on the side. Hundreds of trucks and tanks brightly marked with white stars and "U.S. Army" had suffered that fate and were rusting quietly in the fields below. My jeep nearly rolled down when a plane dived, it seemed out of the moon, and sputtered its fire toward us. We were badly delayed, getting the jeep back on the road.

When the sun rose we were about 20 miles from the place where anti-aircraft rockets indicated the location of Pyongyang. All traffic had vanished; apart from the white herons that stalked around in the wet rice fields, the landscape was dead. The peasants who must till their soil in the dark of night had gone home—to where? To places where they could still shelter in concealment under a tree.

EMPTY BOOKSHELVES: Our two Korean companions kept looking at the sky, anxiously, and decided to take us to nearby Sunan. Beyond the rubble that is called Sunan on the map we stopped by two brick houses—the only ones I saw in all North Korea that were not destroyed, only damaged by machine-gun fire. We were shown into a long narrow room.



PYONGYANG'S NEW UNIVERSITY
There were so many books in the library

Presently a young man, Chian Sun Ho, who could speak English, appeared.

"What is this place?" we asked. "Is it a school?"

"No," he said, "this is a library." He wrote on a piece of paper: 20/10, and said: "Everybody escaped when the Americans came." Then he wrote again: 8/12, and said: "Returned. Americans had burned all the books." There stood the empty bookcases.

THE HAPPY DAYS: Chian had studied at the new Polytechnical Institute in Pyongyang; when the war came he went to the front. He told us of the many schools and scientific institutes built in the five years between the Japanese occupation and the war.

"In 1950," he said, "every child in North Korea went to school, and many adults went to evening school to learn to read and write. Now all the schools have been destroyed by the Americans. . . . It was a happy life before the war."

He smiled to cover up his grief. He had returned from the front, wounded, to find his Polytechnical Institute with its library of over 50,000 books, the new university with all its scientific instruments, and all the other schools and colleges in Pyongyang burned "by the Americans when they left in December." To Chian, the young student, this was greater than any other disaster that had befallen his country.

THE GIFT FROM AMERICA: In Pyongyang next day we saw the few pieces of wall that were left standing of these institutes. Eye-witnesses told us the U.S. occupation forces used these buildings as headquarters, and destroyed them with gasoline and bombs before leaving Pyongyang. On the remnant of red brick wall that had been Pyongyang's public school no. 1 was chalked: Reserved 77th F.A.

How is it possible to wipe out a city like Pyongyang? Describing the heaviest raid, on Jan. 3 and 4, the exact and factual Chian had said: "The bombing was extreme. You could not look through." Still somewhat ignorant of what had taken place in Korea, I had asked: "Were many people killed?" Chian had looked away and said briefly: "Of course." In Pyongyang I learned from the authorities that about half the city's population—400,000 before Jan. 3—perished in that raid.

When I heard this I understood what the nauseating stench was that we felt in every North Korean city. American forces in Korea describe how the new "secret weapon," the napalm bomb, develops such terrific heat that "it makes communists evaporate." I can vouch for its efficiency. The smell of decaying human flesh cannot be removed from my memory.

CHILDREN WITHOUT SMILES: Although Pyongyang was wiped out four months before our visit and nothing was left to destroy except the survivors in their holes, the bombing was kept up. There was hardly a night during our stay in North Korea when the city was not bombed.

We talked with many survivors, here and in other cities. Most of all I remember a little girl of about seven who walked around in the ruins of Sinuiju with her two-year-old brother tied to her back, holding her four-year-old brother by the hand. What was she looking for in the dust heaps? Her mother. But her mother could not be found—nor her happy childhood.

In Pyongyang a young woman came out of her hole beneath the ruins, carrying her three-year-old son on her arm, a child who had lost the ability to smile. When she heard who we were, she said:

"Although we have nothing to eat, I shall pass the evening in happiness because you have come."

THAT THEY MAY STARVE: Food is distributed every day—provided there is anything to distribute, and provided the ox carts have got through from the country without being bombed or machine-gunned. In the country districts, where there is little food either, we were given the exact number of head of cattle, hens and sacks of grain the occupation forces had either destroyed or taken away when they withdrew. Peasants also told us that last year, when the rice and other grain was ripe, bombs with attached gasoline containers were dropped on the fields, burning much of the harvest. To feed us of the delegation, food was brought the long way from China.

In Sunan, Chian Sun Ho served up a meal of 10 or 15 courses—presumably what had been in store for several weeks to come. We could not eat much, there or anywhere else in that land of ruins and sorrow. He apologized because there was no sugar for the tea, "for the Americans burned our sugar factory"; no bread, "for the Americans destroyed our bakery."

MILITARY OBJECTIVES: During our two-week stay we did not see a food, textile or any other factory or storehouse, any school or church or hospital or theater, that had not been destroyed beyond repair.

From Tokyo the world has been assured that "we attack only military objectives." But in a war of extermination against the civilians a peasant tilling his field, ox carts carrying food to the cities, fishermen venturing to sea, grain ripe for harvesting, food factories, forests on the mountains (some of which were set on fire before the eyes of our delegation), books and schools and cultural institutions, hospitals and mother with their babies—all must be counted as military objectives. Or the other way around: when all these are attacked and destroyed as they are in North Korea, the conclusion must be that this is a war of extermination against the civilian population.

AMERICA'S LIDICES: Is this war more cruel than Hitler's war? That has been discussed.

I shall not determine whether it is or not. I have been to some of the places the Luftwaffe attacked, and I can say that Hitler's Luftwaffe must have been a child's toy compared with the efficient U.S. air force. I have visited Lidice, the Czechoslovak village where Hitler's Gestapo killed all the men and burned all the houses. Now that I have been to North Korea, I can testify that exactly the same efficiency has been employed there, not only in the extermination of a village but of every city and town we went to or happened to pass through, in every part of that country. Not only the men are being killed, but the women and children.

But perhaps the main difference to us is that this war is being waged by us—in the name of the United Nations—and therefore we are responsible.

Next week: How do America's Korean victims feel about America?

"The UN War": Lest We Forget

"HARDLY a week goes by without some careless or misinformed person misstating the facts about our entry into war in Korea. . . . The confusion on this matter illustrates the amazing ignorance that exists here in America, where we brag about how well-informed we are.

"Many people think we entered that conflict as a member of the United Nations. Whoever has that idea now has been misled by propaganda.

"When Gen. Bradley was testifying during the MacArthur hearing, a Senator made this statement: 'We went into Korea on the resolution of the United Nations.' Bradley answered, 'That is right.'

"Here are the facts: On June 25, 1950, the UN Security Council demanded a cease-fire and called on members to render every assistance in execution of this resolution. Nothing was said about entering the conflict Members were to support the UN resolution.

"But at 12 o'clock noon, on June 27, President Truman ordered air and sea units to give the Korean Government troops cover and support. That order put our military forces into the Korean civil war on the side of the South Koreans.

"At 10:45 that evening, 11 hours later, the Security Council requested members of the UN to supply the Republic of Korea with sufficient military assistance to repel invasion.

"The foregoing are the true facts. Was the last resolution of the Security Council rammed through hastily to legalize Truman's military intervention? That, I don't know. But this truth is clear: Truman entered that war by his own act, and not because of a UN decision. As the first year of that bloody slaughter ends, Americans should know these facts."

—Rep. Howard H. Buffett (R-Neb.)
in Congress, May 21, 1951

The profits of peace

It is depressing to note that for even a short period the peace possibilities caused the stock market to decline. What a phantom thing prosperity is that the mention of peace should so affect it. . . . If, however, peace is to be weighed in the balance of the cash registers and cannot prove itself profitable (then in the ethics of Wall Street found wanting) that need be no cause for alarm. . . . There is right now need for new roads, new housing, for irrigation projects and for great work in the eradicating of cancer and other diseases that should call forth expenditures as great as those of war and for the purpose of creation and construction rather than destruction.

—Minneapolis Labor Review, AFL

WAR & PEACE

New Soviet peace bid flaunted by Truman in Detroit

A DELEGATION of British Quakers had a 3½-hour talk last week in Moscow with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik. Authorized by Foreign Secy. Morrison to assure Soviet officials of Britain's desire for peaceful relations, they had submitted in advance a seven-point peace program.

Malik's detailed answers were seen by diplomats in Moscow as of "great importance." He reaffirmed Soviet policy of non-intervention in other countries, recalled Stalin's 1936 statement to U.S. publisher Roy Howard: "To attempt to export revolution is nonsense." He made these points:

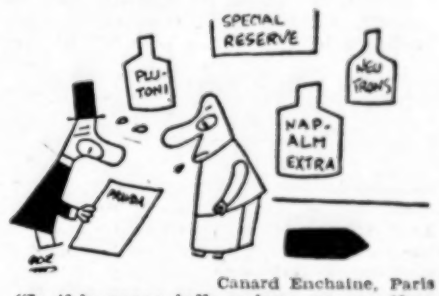
The U.S.S.R. stands ready to negotiate major international issues with any powers; continues to support UN, which it hopes may yet become "a reliable organ for the maintenance of peace"; would participate under UN auspices in that part of Trygve Lie's 20-year "peace plan" which aims at development of backward countries; wants development of international trade on a basis of equality and sovereignty; continues to support admission to UN of all states that have applied for it; desires expanding cultural contacts between Soviet and foreign citizens.

JACOB MALIK
The Friends found friendship

Malik restated the basic components of Soviet policy as: cooperation among the great powers; immediate arms reduction; outlawing of atomic weapons; peaceful settlement of the German and Japanese questions on the basis of Potsdam decisions. Quaker delegation chief Gerald Bailey said the Russians had listened "with patience" to criticisms of certain Soviet actions.

TRUMAN ROLLS ON: Next day President Truman told an apathetic audience in Detroit that U.S. war preparations would "roll ahead bigger and bigger" regardless of what happened in Korea. Casting doubt on the Korean armistice talks, he painted a picture of Soviet armed might menacing the U.S., declared Soviet rulers were "putting themselves in a position where they can commit acts of aggression at any time." His speech, rambling and confused but one of the strongest of many Administration p[illegible]; against "relaxation," reflected worry about growing unemployment in auto and other industries. Its background was to be found in the Mid-Year Economic Report issued last week, which showed that despite the billions pumped into the economy for arms since 1946, the economy is sagging as it has every spring since 1947.

Already the $60,000,000,000 earmarked for arms in 1951-52 is found insufficient. As in previous years, the war drums are being beaten to justify still greater arms spending — the Air Force taking the lead with a campaign for $10,000,000,000 more this year and $96,000,000,000 in the next three. The task is made increasingly harder by the unpopularity of the Korean War and the possibility of peace — apart from the basic fact that the war economy, in widening the gap between production and consumption, intensifies instead of solving the economic crisis.



Canard Enchaine, Paris
"Is this peace talk serious, or are they just trying to frighten us?"

PENTAGON PSYCHOLOGY: In Kaesong, central Korea, an agenda for cease-fire talks was completed when, after the U.S. refused to discuss troop withdrawal, the Chinese and Koreans proposed a compromise item providing for "recommendations to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides." Discussion on an armistice, which began immediately, ran into disagreement on a military demarcation line. The U.S. insisted it lie on present battle-lines; the Koreans and Chinese, on the 38th Parallel.

In a flank attack on the negotiations from the Pentagon, an Army Psychological Warfare spokesman gave correspondents a sensational briefing to the effect that the talks were a Communist trick to save their armies from disaster. The statement won banner headlines, forcing a disavowal but not a denial from the Defense Dept.

TREATY NOBODY LOVES: Washington's Japanese peace treaty, basis of its anti-China, anti-Soviet policy in the Far East, was running into trouble. W. McMahon Ball, former Australian representative on the Far East Commission in Tokyo, attacked in the **Nation** both the treaty and the proposed Pacific Pact, pointing out that "it is difficult to fight against Communism in some parts of East Asia without fighting against social change, and difficult to fight against social change without fighting against history." New Zealand's Prime Minister Holland said his government like others in Asia and the Pacific fears the U.S. policy of rearming Japan. India proposed that the treaty should guarantee return of Formosa to China and of the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands to Japan (Washington wants to keep them under UN trusteeship), and that the clause permitting U.S. troops to remain in Japan should be struck out. The Philippines sent a mission headed by Carlos Romulo to protest the failure to give them reparations.

Law observance week

Several recent court decisions have ordered admission of Negroes to state institutions of learning. Three Southern states are prepared for war on the issue. Georgia's Gov. Herman E. Talmadge sponsored a law denying state funds to schools admitting Negroes, even by court order. Said he:

"As long as I am governor, Negroes will not be admitted to white schools."

South Carolina's Gov. James F. Byrnes sponsored a law to authorize selling or leasing of public schools to private individuals or groups. Said he:

"We will, if it is possible, live within the law, preserve the public school system, and at the same time maintain segregation. If that is not possible, reluctantly we will abandon the public school system. To do that would be choosing the lesser of two great evils."

Said Mississippi's Gov. Fielding L. Wright:

"We shall insist upon segregation, regardless of the cost or consequences."

Use old GUARDIANS to win new subscribers. Mail them to your friends. A simple, open-end wrapper and a 1c stamp will do the job.

THE LAW

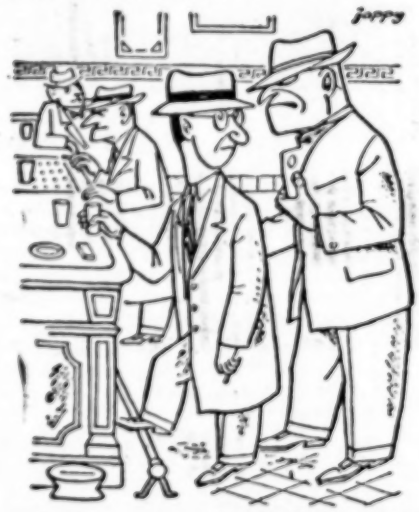
Arrests for thinking 'continue to proceed'

It is by the goodness of God that in our country we have those three unspeakably precious things: freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, and the prudence never to practice either of them.

Mark Twain (Pudd'n'head Wilson's Calendar).

•

FOR those lacking the prudence there was big trouble last week. Seven Communist Party leaders were serving five-year sentences in federal prisons (four others had jumped bail) for conspiring to preach the doctrines of Karl Marx. Seventeen others (another four have not been apprehended) were under indictment on the same charge. On Thursday, New York and West Coast FBI agents rounded up 12 more Communists on the same charge. In addition, three trustees of the Civil Rights Congress bail fund, which originally posted bond in all the Smith Act cases, were in jail without bail on contempt charges for refusing to give the names of fund contributors.



Lidove Noviny, Prague
"How do you feel about the situation in Korea?"
"Well, I think . . ."
"That's enough, you're under arrest for Un-American Activities."

Of the new arrests, Los Angeles U.S. Attorney Ernest A. Tolin said:

"This is the first move in a program to destroy the Communist Party in the west."

He called the Smith Act charge "akin to treason." In Washington Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath said the Justice Dept. would "continue to proceed" against Communists "found to be in violation of the Smith Act."

JUST $100,000, PLEASE: Arrested in New York was William Schneiderman, West Coast leader reportedly assuming the No. 1 position nationally since the earlier arrests. His bail: $100,000. (Earlier Frank Costello, U.S. kingpin gambler, was released on $5,000 bail on a Senate contempt charge). In Los Angeles Dorothy Ray Healey, Rose Chernin, Philip Connelly and Harry Steinberg were held in $75,000 bail each. In San Francisco Al Richmond, Ernest Fox, Carl Lambert and Albert Lima were held in $75,000; Oleta Yates and Loretta Stack in $7,500; Bernadette Doyle in $2,500. The three women were bailed out. Later bail for all was set at $50,000; the women went back to jail. Richmond and Connelly are editors of the **Daily Peoples World** (McGrath had said the Smith Act would not be used against the press).

Schneiderman was the subject of deportation proceedings which ended in failure with a Supreme Court decision in 1943 written by the late Justice Frank Murphy. It held that he could not be deported on grounds of Communist membership, found that the party "desires to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means."

FOSTER NEXT: During the week more of the 17 arrested June 20 managed to post bail from private sources after the CRC bail was revoked and the fund itself outlawed. Remaining in jail over the weekend were Al Lannon (bail rejected because one bondsman was not personally acquainted with him), Alexander Bittelman (bail rejected when a bondsman refused to answer a question), Arnold Johnson and Isidore Begun.

On Thursday the government moved to revoke the bail of William Z. Foster, CP chairman originally indicted with the other 11 top leaders but not tried because of ill-health. Argument on the move was set for Monday.

On Wednesday the Natl. Arts, Sciences & Professions Council held a public rally against the Smith Act in New York which taxed Carnegie Hall's 3,000 capacity and turned many away. Principal speaker Prof. Fowler Harper of Yale Law School said current use of the Act is setting the U.S. on the road to fascism. Other speakers were Dr. Jerome Davis, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Rev. Edward D. McGowan and N.Y. **Compass** columnist I. F. Stone.

SEARCH FOR LAWYERS: Because of the constant fight for bail since their arrest, the 17 revealed that in the five weeks they had scarcely five free days in which to seek counsel, had not been able to engage any. They protested the court appointment of eight attorneys to defend them—chosen for their supposed "Left leanings": if they could not get lawyers of their own choice, they said, they would defend themselves.

The government's earnest efforts to secure the CRC bail fund records and contributors' list failed. The three trustees held in jail for contempt—Frederick V. Field, Dashiell Hammett and Dr. W. Alphaeus Hunton—answered no questions, produced nothing.

BUSY SAYING NOTHING: Supreme Court Justice Stanley Reed refused to reinstate bail for the three pending appeal of their convictions (Field is serving 90 days, Haamett and Hunton six months); he held their silence "contemptuous," their conviction "proper." Field was ordered by Federal Judge F. X. McGohey (who prosecuted the first 11) to produce the bail fund records for a federal grand jury under pain of another contempt conviction; he refused. Others connected with the bail fund were haled before the grand jury but declined to talk. They were also summoned to a hearing of the State Banking Dept. which is seeking to dissolve the bail fund, but they took no records with them. Field and Hammett were ordered back on Monday.

On Friday Abner Green, a bail fund trustee and executive secretary of the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, was sentenced to six months for contempt for refusing to surrender his committee's records. On Monday he faced another sentence in connection with the bail fund.

The jail saw little of Field. After shuttling from court to grand jury to banking dept. hearings, he was taken to Washington for a grilling by Sen. Pat McCarran's Internal Security sub-committee on his former connections with the Institute of Pacific Relations. There he refused to answer any questions concerning the CRC bail fund, risking a third contempt conviction.

TWO APPEALS: The CRC addressed an open letter to the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Civil Liberties Union and the American Jewish Congress appealing for

. . . united action by all defenders of the Bill of Rights, regardless of programmatic or political differences, to stop the growing denial of democratic rights in the U.S.

Urging either joint or parallel actions

"national in scope and centered in every community in the land," CRC said it was ready to "work with Communists, non-Communists and anti-Communists who will fight for Constitutional liberties." Meanwhile FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover urged through a

national news feature syndicate that everybody turn stoolpigeon:

The Communists will spend hours attempting to peddle Communist literature. Will you, as a citizen, take ten minutes of your time to report a violation of the law which has come to your attention? . . . Take hold—do your share. Let's keep the flag of freedom flying high.

●

Let me make the superstitions of a nation and I care not who makes its laws or its songs either.

—**Mark Tawin** (Pudd'n'head Wilson's Calendar).

CHICAGO

New fare hike stirs hornets' nest

IN 1949 Chicago's Transit Authority hiked fares to the dizzy level of 15c for streetcars and local buses, 17c for rapid transit and express bus lines, 20c for city-suburban rides. The Progressive Party fought the increases virtually alone, carried the battle to court after they went into effect, got a lower court injunction but saw it reversed on appeal. Declared the PP:

The practice of continually increasing fares is only a vicious circle which leads to still higher fares and a greater decrease in riders, eventually resulting in complete financial ruin.

Two years later, on June 30, CTA general manager Walter F. McCarter shoved Korea out of the no. 1 spot in Chicago newspapers by recommending a basic fare of 20c. Proposed raises for CTA's 20,000 employes, now averaging $68 a week, were given as justification.

THE STRAW & THE CAMEL: This time the whole city went into an uproar; views of the CTA proposal varying from dim to stormy were expressed by Mayor Kennelly and Illinois Gov. Stevenson, by almost all aldermen and Chicago state legislators, by Hearst's **Herald-American** and by bandwagon-climbing Republicans.

When public hearings opened July 9, straphangers hooted, jeered, yelled to be heard when they saw CTA's board trying to muzzle them. They demanded that the board resign forthwith. So lusty was the booing of McCarter that he was left slamming his fists together and pulling impotently at his eyebrows.

The people hissed chairman Budd when he described CTA as a "non-profit" organization, yelled in anger when he refused to interrupt CTA testimony for questions from the floor. CTA general counsel Thomas Strachan and GUARDIAN'S Sidney Ordower, who is secy. of the Chicago Council for Labor Unity, almost came to blows over the people's right to be heard. They were heard.

"COMPROMISE" — 18c. A RIDE: In face of the bitter public resentment, the CTA board was split down the middle with three bankers or corporation executives on one side, three politicians fearing the public's wrath on the other. It was soon obvious that a 20c fare was out of the question; but last week the board "compromised" on 17c for streetcars, 18c for subway and elevated. The ordinance raising the fares included the CTA employes' wage boost, so that if a court restraining order is obtained the board will be able to reconsider wages.

Nevertheless six trade unions (Dist. 11, UE-FE; Local 758, Mine-Mill; Local 194, Distributive, Processing & Office; Fur; UPW; Local 208, Warehouse & Distribution) and a number of individuals including Illinois PP director William H. Miller were readying a suit to restrain CTA from effecting the boosts. All made it clear they are for the wage boost but that it can be paid without fare hikes.

Some reasons why the public is bitter:

- **Under the "CTA Act" taxpayers "bought" the system (a pile of junk for which bankers received a fortune), but it is not regulated by any public body and in effect belongs to bankers who own the bonds and make $1,000,000 a year interest (the law says bondholders must get their 3½% regardless of other expenses).**
- **By paying for modernization through ever-higher fares to meet an unusually large depreciation reserve fund, the public makes a capital investment in CTA but gets nothing in return.**
- **CTA chairman Ralph Budd, independently wealthy Intl. Harvester director, gets $35,000 a year; general manager McCarter, $32,500; six part-time board members (bankers and politicians) with high incomes from other sources get $15,000 each. This is only part of a vast milking operation resulting in fare hikes, resulting in turn in the loss of 100,000,000 riders in a little over a year.**

Chicago Sun-Times
"All it does is eat"

PEACE

Crusaders press for immediate peace

WHILE truce talks in Korea went slowly on, co-directors Thomas Richardson and Rev. William Uphaus of the American Peace Crusade wired UN Secy.-Gen. Trygve Lie and President Truman urging immediate ceasefire: "Further deaths . . . while negotiators iron out differences must and can be averted." Four days later ("and how many soldiers' lives?") they wired again:

The negotiators in Korea have no fear of being fired upon during their peace talks. Should not the men in the trenches enjoy the same protection?

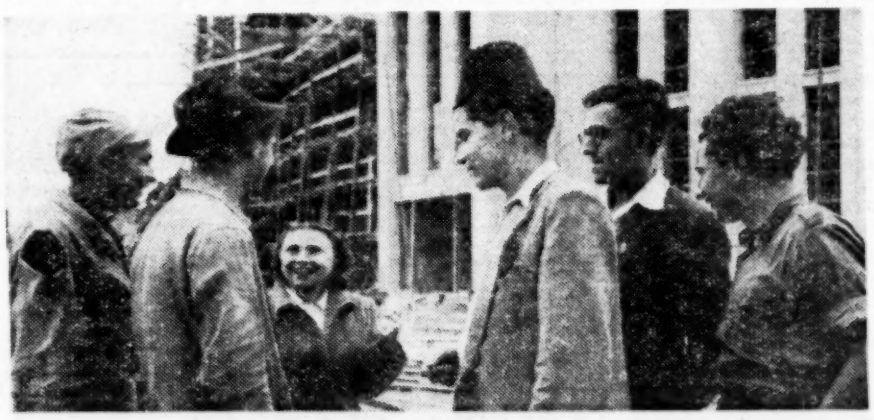
On July 24 some 1,000 mothers and their children went to Flushing Meadow with a similar demand to UN. Officials refused to see them, and city police eventually ordered them off the grounds. But they sang songs, prayed, left a petition urging immediate peace.

CRIES OF "WITHDRAW!" A Gallup Poll found U.S. opinion favoring withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea. In answer to the question: "If the Chinese Communists agree to take their troops out . . . would you favor or oppose having the UN withdraw also?", 54% were for withdrawal, 35% opposed; 11% had no opinion. Of those voting, 74% want an end to the war; 14% were opposed to the truce talks.

Going ahead with organizing plans adopted at its Chicago Congress a month ago, APC announced a nation-wide tour of the Cultural Exposition presented there, said awards for entries would be made soon. A special award was given to Mrs. Beulah Richardson for her poem read at the Congress, "A Black Woman Speaks of White Womanhood, of White Supremacy, of Peace."

AND ABROAD: In Helsinki, Finland, a meeting of the executive committee of the World Peace Council attributed Korean truce developments to popular demand: "It is the will of the peoples which has secured these talks." It announced that signatures collected on petitions for a Five-Power Peace Pact in 42 countries (excluding the Soviet Union) now total 429,725,736.

In Berlin delegates were arriving for the 3rd World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace beginning Aug. 5 and lasting through the 19th. Thousands were expected. To counteract it, the West German Government's Council of Youth Activities sponsored an International Youth Camp at Lorelei-Cliff-On-Rhine. It started July 22, will run till Sept. 6. The opening session drew 1,000.



IN BERLIN: THEY'RE PROUD OF THEIR HANDIWORK

Members of the preparatory committee of the World Youth Festival look over the partially finished cultural and sports buildings which construction brigades are putting up in the German Democratic Republic.

UNITED NATIONS

Oil troubles the waters in the Middle East

GUARDIAN UN correspondence

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.

WHEN the Security Council last Thursday began hearing Israel's complaint that Egypt is restricting ships passing through the Suez Canal, the West was set for a walk on as fragile and dynamite-loaded a nest of eggs as any in the international hatchery.

As part of the economic embargoes by Arab countries against Israel since the Palestine war ended in an armistice, Egypt has been stopping at the canal ships suspected of carrying cargoes to Israel. When they stopped a British ship in the process, the former rulers of Egypt were irked. Washington has been reluctant to have the issue publicized because of the tense Mid-Eastern situation, the anti-Western feelings violently expressed in Iran and in Jordan (where Britain's puppet King Abdullah was murdered July 20).

"RIGHTS" — THEN & NOW: The British favored a strong resolution against Egypt demanding termination of the blockade: with the Israelis, they insist the canal is an international waterway on which Egypt has no right to stop ships. To this Egypt answers that the canal was closed to Italian ships during the Ethiopian war and to Axis ships during World War II. Egypt had furthermore notified Britain of its decision to prevent aid to Israel through the canal, and Britain had at that time admitted Egypt was within its rights.

Fawzi Bey, Egypt's delegate, told the Security Council his country signed an armistice, not a peace treaty, with Israel; during an armistice, he argued, blockades and similar actions are legal by international law.

The real interest of the dispute does not lie in these legal arguments. It lies in three key points.

UNEASY HEADS: One is that British troops are stationed at Suez under a treaty of 1936, and Egypt has been unsuccessfully trying to get them out. Cairo's Security Council complaint on this in 1947 ended in a deadlock because no great power would sponsor a resolution condemning Britain.

This question Egypt might be virtually forced to bring up to counter the British-Israeli move, if the current dispute continues. Agitation for complete independence and nationalization has swept the Middle East; the assassination of Abdullah reduced to its simplest terms indicates that whoever shows a tendency to compromise with the Western powers still partially or totally controlling the area runs the risk of being killed.

DRY PIPELINE: The second point involves oil. With oil no longer flowing from Iran, Britain and other Western powers badly need the oil

Action, Paris

they exploit in Kuwait and Bahrein on the Persian Gulf. This oil, carried in tankers, must pass through Suez to be refined; the Abadan refinery is not operating now.

In Haifa, Israel, there is a British-owned, Israeli-worked refinery which is the second largest in the Middle East. It used to be connected by pipeline to the Iraq oil wells but since the Palestine war Iraq has cut off the supplies. As long as tankers are stopped at Suez the Haifa refinery can only keep partially busy by importing crude oil from Latin America.

CHINA IS EMBARRASSING: The third point is that in the Israeli view an armistice under UN auspices is different from one merely arranged between two countries; it is a transition to peace. This is a correct juridical attitude; but if it is so, then the U.S. and other countries which voted an embargo on China must either revoke it as soon as the Korean armistice is signed, or be glaringly inconsistent.

That is something not favored by Washington. And that is why the Egyptians are in a position to embarrass Washington very much, should they use this argument as a further reason for maintaining the embargo against Israel.

For all these complicated reasons no clearcut decision may be expected at UN for the present.

Give This Paper To A Friend Keep It Moving!

Newest names of U.S. POW's in Korea

The following POW names were among 350 received by mail last week from John W. Powell, American editor of the China Review *of Shanghai. More will be published next week.*

The great bulk of the names, appearing with serial numbers and no other identification, have been reported by the Chinese News Agency Hsinhua *as signatories to a statement addressed to "The People of America," protesting the strafing and rocketing of a POW camp in North Korea by four U. S. Mustang fighter planes on April 22 which caused 32 casualties.*

The protest said the POW camp in question "is considered by us as a non-military target area," with "no main roads, railroads, main lines of communication, supply depots, factories, troops, vehicles or any other objects that could be mistaken for military targets before rocketing and strafing."

The statement expressed "deepest gratitude" for immediate medical aid given the wounded by Chinese and Korean personnel "with disregard for their own personal safety," and called for removal of U. S. troops from Korean soil.

Adams, Pvt. Harry, E.R. 37362959
Adams, W. G., Jr., E.R. 38452497
Allen, Herbert, R.A. 13344726
Allen, Milland R., O1179759
Allison, William A., R.A. 18352083
Alvarado, Felix, R.A. 30450926
Anderson, Billy W., R.A. 19313831
Anderson, Edward H., E.R. 34974789
Arias, Lt. Armando
Austin, Julian H., E.R. 53020014
Bak, Joseph, E.R. 36557729
Bakley, Cpl. Frederick A., E.R. 42194506
Balentine, Pfc. Ralph, R.A. 16320672
Ballontyne, James L., R.A. 27345360
Banach, Stanley A., R.A. 36870187
Batchelor, Pfc. Claude J.
Beddingheld, Fred, R.A. 695 ? 9609
Bellamy, Clyde H., A.F. 14339517
Berry, James, R.A. 16264838
Billeck, Edwin A., E.R. 38543904
Bishop, Pfc. Carl E., R.A. 13346591
Black, James M., R.A. 6959819
Blackwell, Turner F., E.R. 6918044
Blataric, Thomas J., E.R. 16251442
Blosser, David, E.R. 46070858
Blowers, Omar G., R.A. 12310207
Borders, Pfc. Edward L., E.R. 57508348
Bowers, John R., R.A. 14341063
Brady, John J., R.A. 21288206
Brightman, Roger A., R.A. 15249832
Britton, J. D., R.A. 14456484
Brown, Andrew B., R.A. 17276004
Bryant, Loren, U.S. 37829698
Burr, Donald K., R.A. 14345447
Burton, George R., R.A. 11186784
Bynum, Simor F., E.R. 38482279
Byrd, Cpl. John, R.A. 14267701; wife: Mrs. Helen E. Byrd, 606 Spruce St., Paris, Tenn.
Camden, Pfc. William H.
Campbell, Charles C., R.A. 15296237
Campbell, Howard, E. R. 32530380
Caplinger, Willard L., E.R. 45057124
Carter, Ira C., A.F. 45032194
Cawley, Lee R., R.A. 17276018
Chagnon, Jack R., R.A. 11168465
Champion, Felipe A., R.A. 18225281
Childress, Ernest A., R.A. 13231592
Clark, Harold R., E.R. 35368243
Clarno, Edward W., E.R. 55011452
Cole, John M., E.R. 37649127
Cook, James D., R.A. 14055458
Copeland, Robert B., O1165601
Cowan, William, R.A. 14317546
Craig, Paul E., E.R. 14326994
Crawford, Robert L., R.A. 6296404
Crisd, Porter W., E.R. 44081068
Curry, Maurice L., R.A. 36152770
Curtis, Jack, R.A. 16323880
Cushing, Jess M., R.A. 11200978
Cyotte, Philip, R.A. 17083953
Dahlin, Homer, R.A. 13340142
Dailey, Cpl. Earl, R.A. 18349532
Damewood, Louis A., R.A. 13174220
Daniels, Willie, R.A. 68136347
Danis, Norman Ray, R.A. 16330137
Dansberry, Richard M., R.A. 27936689
Dantzler, Sgt. Earl, R.A. 33961838; father: 1210 North 2nd St., Richmond 19, Va.
Darmstodt, Pfc. Laurence, R.A. 12284981
Dasquez, Cpl. Manuel, R.A. 18335511
Davis, Richord M., R.A. 18334451
Davis, Sam H., R.A. 18358881
Davis, William, R.A. 15228023
Dawson, Wallace J., E.R. 57634577
Dean, Charles A., R.A. 13218296
Demente, Sgt. Donald L., R.A. 172437048; parents: Mr. & Mrs. Elzo L. Demente, 1333 West Taylor, Phoenix, Ariz.
Demoll, Corisire T., R.A. 38171941
Dentz, Pfc. James L., R.A. 15291767
Dickenson, Mathew, U.S. 46084293
Dobson, James G., R.A. 14356884
Doe, John, R.A. 16254308
Domdly, William F., R.A. 18260029
Doolittle, Nory C., R.A. 17233635
Downing, Clarence, R.A. 14342200
Dyer, Robert M., E.R. 18331843
Earl, James E., R.A. 18259856
Eaton, Kenneth L., R.A. 19259491
Edmonds, James L., E.R. 51045183
Edwards, Pfc. Franklin D., R.A. 18352058
Edwards, Paul K., R.A. 12349608
Elmore, Johnnie Jr., R.A. 18341249
Estrado, Joseph; aunt: 168 E. 103rd St., New York City
Evans, Thomas B. Jr., A.F. 25916426
Evansema, Cpl. Rodney O.
Everbart, Leonard V., R.A. 13277760
Fair, Pvt. Cloude E., R.A. 14342988
Farfan, Lawrence, R.A. 19296320
Fausto, Thomas, 32520580
Faulkner, Lynn R., R.A. 18283791
Fennell, Isaac, E.R. 42150267
Ferguson, Charles E., R.A. 15292384
Ferris, Sheehan A., A.A. 12353152
Figueroa, Cpl. Victor
Fisher, Myles E., R.A. 16262084
Flavary, Cpl. Andrew J., R.A. 15268784; family; Box 45, Berham, Ky.
Fluegel, Martin C., E.R. 37807416
Fontenat, Joseph W., E.R. 18275816
Ford, Joe L., R.A. 1424998
Ford, Joseph E., R.A. 14345454
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Guthrie, William, R.A. 14346446
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Hawkins, Julius W., R.A. 37628886
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Heilman, Earnest L. R., R.A. 15294481
Hemsley, Marshall O., R.A. 13320197
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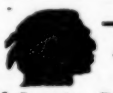
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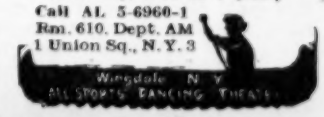

LABOR

Guard call looms in N. Mexico strike

AS the Empire Zinc strike in Hanover, N.M., went into its 10th month, six leaders of Local 890, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, were sentenced to 90 days in jail on a contempt of court charge. They had refused to call off the picket lines "blocking the road" to E-Z scabs. The union was fined $4,000—to be revoked if the road became unblocked. The six were freed on bond.

The defendants and their lawyers withdrew from the proceedings after Dist. Judge A. W. Marshall refused to dismiss the case. The union maintained that Marshall's granting of a permanent injunction against the strikers made the whole thing illegal. The sentence was appealed to the State Supreme Court. A few days earlier charges were dismissed against two deputies and a scab accused of violence against women pickets.

Mine-Mill strike vote

Eighty thousand workers in the nonferrous metals industry will take a nationwide strike vote Aug. 1-4 in plants and mines in the basic jurisdiction of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. The call went out, the union said,

> Because negotiations with every major company have reached an impasse, even after the union, in good faith, has attempted to narrow the area of disagreement. After having been presented with our very moderate demands, the companies in most cases have refused to make any counter-offer.

This is the first time in the 58-year history of Mine, Mill that a strike vote has been taken in the entire industry.

OUT OF WHOSE HAND? Gov. Edwin L. Mechem announced he was ready to send National Guardsmen into the area, a move urged by the company and the law enforcement officials in the area who have accepted company money to pay deputies hired because the situation was "getting out of hand."

Local 890 told Gov. Mechem he was being misinformed by persons "attempting to cover up the real issues at stake with a smokescreen of lies, innuendo and statements designed to create hysteria." Strike leader Ernest Velasquez said:

> "The only thing getting out of hand is the eagerness of company bootlickers in politics and at the bar to smash the only organization that has been able to raise the standard of living of the working people, especially the Mexican-Americans, of Grant County."

In Silver City on the evening of July 23 a caravan of 300 cars surrounded the courthouse and filled nearby streets to protest the sentencing of the six strike leaders. A crowd of 1,000 gathered on the courthouse lawn to hear the six.

The union is asking E-Z to meet wages, hours and working conditions prevailing at all other ore properties in the area.

PACKINGHOUSE — $3,000 MINIMUM: The CIO United Packinghouse Workers announced in Chicago it would seek in upcoming negotiations a minimum annual wage of $3,000 for the lowest-paid among its 130,000 members. The union's contracts with the packers expire Aug. 11. The guaranteed wage, said president Ralph Helstein, would "wipe out forever the hardships of layoffs and unemployment that constantly plague our members." Other demands: (1) a social service fund financed by employers; (2) union shop; (3) time-and-a-half for Saturday, double time for Sunday; (4) a cost-of-living bonus to compensate for increased costs each month over and above an agreed base.

TEXTILE DEPRESSION: The CIO United Textile Workers publication **Textile Labor** reported that most sections of the industry have been hard hit by unemployment despite the unprecedented prosperity of U.S. business as a whole. Manufacturing jobs declined 371,000 from May to June, with textile and other soft goods industries accounting for most of the drop. In Patterson, N.J., where 2,500 are normally employed in the plain-weave shops, 50% are jobless; in Lawrence, Mass., 16,000. Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., is on a four-day week. The **Wall St. Journal** estimated 40,000 textile workers have lost their jobs since March.

In the midst of this crisis the union is torn with dissension. A group led by exec. vice-pres. George Baldanzi pledged $100,000 at a "democratization" meeting for a campaign against president Emil Rieve. The pledges came out of union funds. Vice-pres. Morino S. Bishop called the conference "highly irregular." He said: "It has all the earmarks of a dual union."

HATS, REDS & PILLS: Nathaniel Spector, manager of the N.Y. Joint Board of the United Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers (AFL), returned from a trip to Europe shocked at the low level to which the hat has fallen in Paris and other style centers. He expressed concern lest unemployed millinery workers turn to the Communists and the hatless vogue spread to the U.S. As a "moral counterpart" of the Marshall Plan, he proposed an international conference of hat manufacturers and union leaders to plan a joint campaign against "hatlessness and communism."

The American Medical Assn. was distributing to druggists and doctors addresses delivered before its House of Delegates by two labor statesmen. The statesmen and their speech titles: "Socialized Medicine Is No Bargain," by William L. Hutcheson, president of the AFL United Brotherhood of Carpenters; "Government Medicine — Danger Ahead!" by Dave Beck, exec. vice-pres. of the AFL Brotherhood of Teamsters.

How crazy can you get dept.

(The N.Y. TIMES, July 15, 1951)

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UP)—Senator Herbert R. O'Conor, Democrat of Maryland, asserted today that Iron Curtain countries had been pouring a flood of propaganda "poison" into the U.S. through the mails. The Maryland Democrat said he had asked for and received the "complete cooperation" of the Post Office Dept. to halt the propaganda.

GREENWOOD, S.C., July 14 (UP)—A plan providing for consideration of Americans' ideas for selling their way of life to Iron Curtain countries will blossom into a nationwide crusade Monday. The Greenwood Plan . . . will be adopted as part of the Crusade for Freedom, a private program for disseminating information about free nations. . . . The ideas received thus far range from blanketing Communist countries with free copies of U.S. magazines to an elaborate scheme for engaging the oppressed peoples themselves to work for us. . . .

(The GUARDIAN solicits short press items from any part of the U.S. suitable for publication under this heading. A gift sub, for yourself or a friend will be awarded for each item published. Mark envelope: "CRAZY DEPT.")

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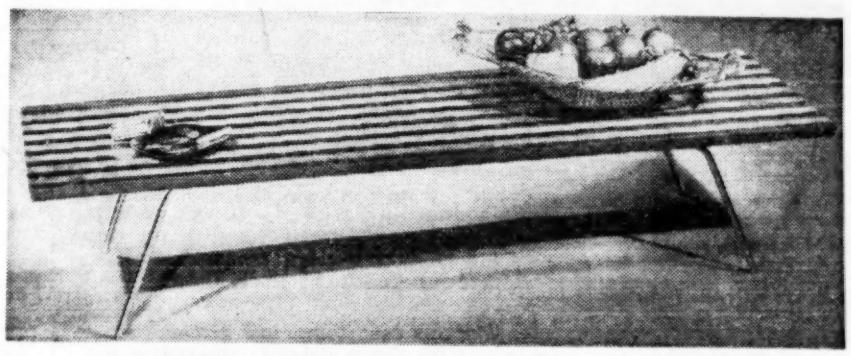

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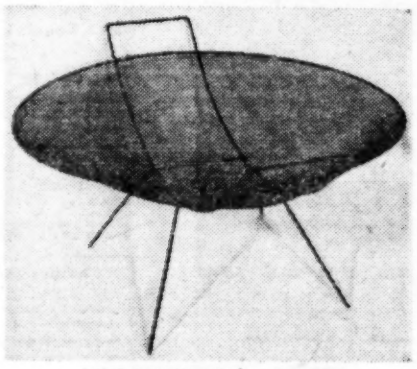

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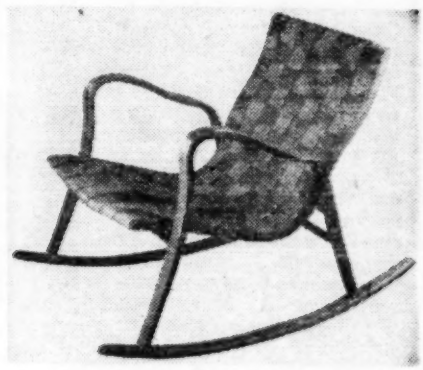

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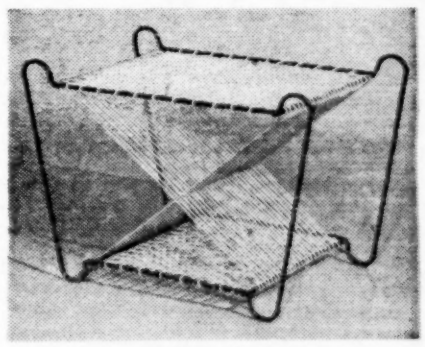

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BOOKS

The best way to learn about the Russians

By Cedric Belfrage

NOBODY takes very seriously the recent Washington outbursts of "friendship for the Russian people," broadcast as Washington perfects its plans to atomize them. A good way to start being friendly is to seek knowledge about those to whom advances are made—as do the Russians about us, by reading millions of copies of the best American books.

Effective as the American iron curtain has been, it has not yet illegalized the sale of Soviet books; and we recommend to readers' attention the excellently produced, printed, translated and illustrated publications of the Moscow Foreign Languages Publishing House, available from Four Continent Book Corp., 55 W. 56th St., New York City.

STEELWORKER TO AUTHOR: Just as folk songs and stories can often do more to move hearts than political speeches, so the fictional works now available about men, women and children fighting for and building socialism—and their forefathers in Russia—may do far more than the theoretical writings of Lenin and Stalin. For an average of $1.25 per volume you can buy, in addition to Russian classics (Tolstoy, Gorki, Pushkin, Lermontov), novels you will enjoy by contemporary writers. Some are by writers of maturity, some by workers who, having the literary urge, began writing in spare hours and showed enough talent to get grants and so become professional authors.

KONSTANTIN FEDIN
All kinds of Russians

Such a writer is Vladimir Popov, a steelworker whose point of departure as a writer is long and broad experience of his own industry. Popov's Stalin-prize-winning **Steel and Slag** ($1.25), simple as it is in approach and characterization, is impressive to the un-jaded in the context of the author's background alone, and from it much can be learned about how Soviet workers lived and thought during the Nazi occupation of their country.

PEOPLE AS THEY ARE: The more mature Konstantin Fedin (**Early Joys** and **No Ordinary Summer**—one complete novel in 3 vols., $3.75 the set) brings to his epic of a nation in the throes of death and new birth, set in Saratov from 1905 to 1919 when the counter-revolution surged about that city, that infinite love of humanity—compounded of pity and humor without cynicism—which is the heritage of great Russian fiction.

War is the backdrop of Fedin's story. Yet his view of life—essentially typical of Soviet writers, though few can project it with his rich humanity—has no place for glorification of war. Nor is there any implication of the glorifying of violent, selfish or intemperate personal behavior; instead a warmly tolerant attempt to understand what causes it. Russians of all types are shown as they are, from grave to gay, pausing even in the midst of terrible hardships and terrifying tasks to make love, to talk philosophy or stage a children's art show while the enemy stands at the gates, to celebrate some little "occasion" with whatever home-made distillation can somehow be rustled up.

GRAPPLING WITH HISTORY: Fedin's gallery of Russians react to their revolution and foreign attempts to smash it in as many different ways as Americans reacted to theirs. Depending on what they were as a result of past experience, they either knew, or came to know, or never found out, that man need not be the mere helpless victim of historical forces but with others can help master and direct them.

There is the playwright Pastukhov—a complex character but perhaps the best realized of them all—who at the height of the battle and the general agony can think of nothing but his own misfortunes; who knows he is left with only the shell of his own arrogance, and who finally wins his battle to "decide what he is" when in a Whiteguard jail he realizes

> ". . . there is nothing on earth worse than a hotchpotch . . . Once my choice was made—even in that cesspool, doomed and awaiting the end—I felt incomparably free . . . I resolved that if I must die, I would shout at them: 'Yes, I'm a Red! I'm a Red, damn it all, and I hate you from the very depths of my soul!' "

IN DEFENSE OF TRUTH: But for Izvekov and Ragozin, who have had their education in the revolutionary underground, the aim of life is clear even though history's claims on them get in the way of one's love for a girl, the other's quest for his lost son. It is to "bring the future nearer . . . transfer as much as possible from the future into the present." Without pomposity Ragozin accepts the necessity to subdue his personal longings:

> It seemed to Ragozin that all his life he had been searching for just this kind of work—work bathed in sweat and blood, work to the point of exhaustion and collapse, work in defense of a truth new-found, whose application was being thwarted by the enemy.

To read such books as Fedin's is not only to understand what is demanded of us if we would establish friendly peace with the Soviet people—for this is how they are, and they will never be moved from the faith which their terrible and mighty experience has made part of themselves, whatever Westerners may think about it. To read such a book is to be left with the deep and potent conviction that you have been in contact with something essentially—and in our context, strangely—wholesome.

●

Confusion caused by Russian names and their variations frightens many away from Russian novels. A suggestion: make your own list with identification (first name, patronymic, surname) as you encounter each one, and refer back to it as you read.

CALENDAR

Los Angeles

WELCOME MEETING FOR FERDINAND C. SMITH, Sec. Greater New York Negro Labor Council, former Natl. Sec. of NMU, now facing deportation, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, 8 p.m., at the CIO Bldg., 5851 Avalon Blvd. Program, Entertainment, Dancing, Refreshments. Sponsored jointly by L. A. Negro Labor Council and L. A. Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

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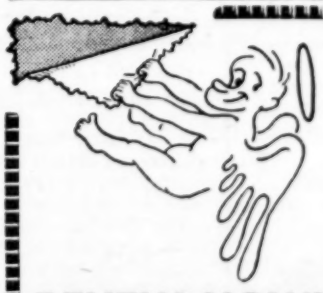

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